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and to remind you that it is unpaid. If you knew how contemptible you appear in this matter you would pay this bill at once. If you do not pay this bill in a short time, I shall have to proceed in some other way to collect it. I know how worthless and contemptible you are, but this is news to you."

Now, there is a statute of Alabama making it a crime to send a threatening or abusive letter which tends to provoke a breach of the peace. The Alabama Supreme Court classes the letter above set out as being of this character, and holds that the fact that it was written by an attorney for the purpose of trying to make a collection is no defense.

There can be little doubt that threatening is one of the modes of disturbing the public peace, and is intended to be punished criminally. It is also actionable under the statute of insulting words.

Where Is a Mormon's Abode?—Mr. Heber J. Grant was a Mormon missionary and the husband of two wives; the first being Augusta and the second Emily. Determining to do missionary work in England, Mr. Grant took Emily and her six children along with him to the Old World, leaving Augusta behind. She thereafter built a house in Utah. Action was brought in one of the Utah courts against Mr. Grant, and process served by leaving it at the house occupied by his first wife. Judgment was rendered by default, and after Grant's return he brought suit in equity to have it set aside on the theory that no process had ever been legally served on him. On the part of the plaintiff in the former action, it was claimed that Augusta, being his first wife, was the only legal wife, and a presumption arose that her home was the usual place of abode of her husband, justifying service by leaving a copy with some suitable person not less than 14 years of age. The Utah Supreme Court, passing on this question in *Grant v. Lawrence*, 108 Pacific Reporter, 931, decided that the evidence showed that, irrespective of any question of legality of marriage, Grant's usual place of abode was not with his first wife, and process left at her home did not constitute a legal service upon him.

Insurance—Conditions of Policy—Change of Ownership.—A fire policy on a storehouse recited that it was made subject to the following stipulations and conditions, among others: That the entire policy should be void "if the interest of the insured be other than unconditional and sole ownership; or if the subject of insurance be a building on ground not owned by the insured in fee simple; or if any change, other than by death of the insured, take place in the interest, title, or possession of the subject of insurance (except change of occupants without increase of hazard), whether by legal process or judgment, or voluntary act of the insured, or otherwise." When the